

# National Anti-Slavery Standard.

SYDNEY HOWARD GAY, Editor.

VOLUME X.—NO. 20.

National Anti-Slavery Standard  
PUBLISHED WEEKLY,  
BY THE

AMERICAN A. S. SOCIETY,  
At 142 Nassau St., New York.

TERMS TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

All communications for the paper, and letter relating to its pecuniary concerns, should be addressed to S. H. Gay, New York.

Donations to the Treasury of the AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY may be forwarded to FRANCIS JACKSON, Treasurer, at Boston; or S. H. Gay, New-York.

K. NORRIS, PRINTER.

## The Southern Press.

### EMANCIPATION OF SLAVES.

It will make lands high—labor cheap.—Abolitionist.

It is admitted by all reasonable persons that perfect equality as regards freedom, comfort, and happiness; and the luxuries and necessities of life, cannot exist among human beings as the world now stands. The "hewers of wood and drawers of water" from the patriarchal days have always been of that class of people who, by misfortune, idleness, or vice, have been reduced. The arm of man is short, and those who propose to change the relation of rich and poor, the temperate and dissipated, the dependent and independent, must exhibit to the world a sort of millennial state of things produced by the doctrines they suggest—supported by "signs and wonders;" and if these advocates of a forcible change of things assert that they are "chosen vessels" for the purpose like Moses of old, commissioned to lead the slaves "out of the house of bondage," they must manifest the power by miracles—leaving no doubt of the fact. They must at least show clean hands—not sell them into bondage perhaps more grievous, pocket the money, and change the white man into the negro slave. The scheme is precious, antipe, and will be abortive, for these few facts simply:

1st. It is conceded that emancipation without compensation to the master is heinous, unconstitutional by the great charter, and wholly impracticable. 2d. No master will consent that speculative notions of freeing his slaves shall impoverish him and his family, especially when doubtful of benefiting the slave. 3d. The free negroes remaining here are on all hands admitted to be idle, trifling, lazy, and dirty if not in way suggested and no money raised to send them off, where are the means to send off so great a number of slaves to Liberia? The meeting adjourned to Tuesday evening.

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 31.

The citizens reassembled at the court-house, when, upon being organized, the committee to report suitable ordinances to be presented to the corporation for their adoption, made their report, which was received and adopted.

On motion, the Chair appointed the following gentleman committee to present the ordinances to the corporation, and request their adoption:—Messrs. J. Mosley, A. Hutchinson, John Marshall, and G. W. L. Smith.

The Chair appointed the following gentlemen a vigilant committee, according to resolution, viz:—Messrs. Wm. R. Miles, L. V. Dixon, L. W. Adams, Jonathan Kittrell, and Thos. Graves.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

J. J. GLION, Chmn.

JOHN MARSHALL, Secy.

From the Norfolk (Va.) Argus and Democrat.

SLAVES HIRING THEIR OWN TIME.—This is a growing evil at the South, particularly in Virginia, especially in Norfolk. Sensible persons begin to think that the period has arrived when it should be arrested.

Our laws in relation both to free negroes and slaves have remained for years a dead letter on the statute book, while that species of population have gone on acquiring privileges and immunities until they have amounted to a grievance too intolerable to be endured, and which the public voice calls in imperious tones for reform. The supposed clemency of the owners of slaves in permitting them in open violation of law, to hire their own time, so far from proving a kindness, often becomes an absolute wrong—productive only of positive injury to him who is the subject of it. Its effects, too, upon those denied these privileges, (if privileges they be deemed) through the most servile and submissive are often seen to be injurious—inviting, inducing and impelling discontent and insubordination. The result in many cases is most disastrous and awful.

There is much excitement in a portion of Mississippi, with regard to the evils growing out of this wretched practice, and which has suggested this article.

It is stated, that in a recent atrocious attempt of certain negroes belonging to Gen. Miles, to poison the whole family of their master, the prevailing incentive to do so, was the idea that the family would be compelled to break up house-keeping, and the principal negro in the plot obtain the privilege of hiring out his own time. Another negro had informed him of his own success in that line, by pursuing a similar course. He had so continually sickened his master's family, that he was at last persuaded to move to some other place, and the negro was left to employ his own time, as he had desired.

Entirely indifferent to the awful consequence of his act, Miles' negro was for several months employed in dragging the food of the family with poisonous herbs.

Not sufficiently powerful to destroy life, the drugs operated in causing nausea at the stomach and vomiting, and sometimes the whole family was thus prostrated.

The negro, not finding that his master was likely to break up housekeeping under a system of slow poisoning, changed his practice and commenced to employ arsenic. This had to be purchased at the apothecaries, and it was on this account that he was ultimately detected.

We commend the subject to the serious consideration of our citizens, and hope they will unite on some plan to extirpate this nuisance on the body politic, which has increased, is increasing, and ought to be abated.

We understand that the laws, if enforced are abundantly plenary to suppress this practice. Let the judges, magistrates and police be arraigned at the bar of public opinion should they shrink from a fearless discharge of their duty.

A. E. THOMAS.

From the (Suffolk, Va.) Intelligencer.

SLAVES HIRING THEMSELVES OUT.—The practice of allowing slaves to go at large and act as though they were free, is one decidedly wrong, and should be stopped.

The civil attending this practice are abundantly plain to suppress this practice. Let the judges, magistrates and police be arraigned at the bar of public opinion should they shrink from a fearless discharge of their duty.

A. E. THOMAS.

From the Jackson Mississippian.

NEGROES HIRING THEIR OWN TIME—VIOLATION OF LAW.—In the recent case of the attempt of certain negroes belonging to General Miles to poison the family of their master, we learn that the prevailing incentive to do so, was the idea that the family would become slaves again. Those Northern fanatics care not for the happiness of the poor black, they seek to free them that they may make their miseries complete, by driving them from every species of employment and force them to seek the level of the brute.

The Southern planter is the friend of the black, and the true benevolent of his progeny.

G. W. L. SMITH.

From the (Jackson, Ga.) Southerner.

A NEW ATTACK UPON SLAVERY.—We see it announced that the Whig newspaper editor has been lecturing before the Mechanics' Society at Macon. It is said he maintains the dignity of labor, and opposes the maintenance of negro mechanics in a masterly manner, maintaining that it is detrimental alike to public and individual interest. We regard this as certainly the interest of the South to become an independent of the North as possible and this independence should extend even to our common laborers.

We are at a loss to understand the policy of those who raise a hue and cry against the Wilmett Proviso and in the next breath contend for excluding our slaves from the most profitable occupations, merely to keep them in lucrative places for Northern laborers.

We contend that any legislative restriction on this subject would not only be unjust, but unwise.

We clip the following appropriate remarks on this subject from the Rome (Ga.) Southerner:

From the (Hamburg, S. C.) Republican.

WE HAVE BEEN NOT A LITTLE SURPRISED OF LATE TO SEE THAT A NUMBER OF OUR SOUTHERN CONTEMPORARIES HAD BEEN DRAWN OUT IN OPPOSITION TO THE EMPLOYMENT OF SLAVE LABOR IN OUR FACTORIES, OR INDEED TO THEIR EMPLOYMENT IN ANY OF THE MECHANICAL BRANCHES. IT APPEARS TO US THAT SLAVE LABOR OUGHT TO BE EMPLOYED IN EVERY BRANCH OF BUSINESS IN WHICH THE OWNER MAY FIND IT PROFITABLE TO EMPLOY THEM, AND THAT NO RESTRICTION WHATSOEVER SHOULD BE IMPOSED BY LEGISLATION. IT IS CERTAINLY THE INTEREST OF THE SOUTH TO BECOME AN INDEPENDENT OF THE NORTH AS POSSIBLE AND THIS INDEPENDENCE SHOULD EXTEND EVEN TO OUR COMMON LABORERS.

WE ARE AT A LOSS TO UNDERSTAND THE POLICY OF THOSE WHO RAISE A HUE AND CRY AGAINST THE WILMETT PROVISO AND IN THE NEXT BREATH CONTEND FOR EXCLUDING OUR SLAVES FROM THE MOST PROFITABLE OCCUPATIONS, MERELY TO KEEP THEM IN LUCRATIVE PLACES FOR NORTHERN LABORERS.

WE CONSIDER THAT ANY LEGISLATIVE RESTRICTION ON THIS SUBJECT WOULD NOT ONLY BE UNJUST, BUT UNWISE.

WE CLIP THE FOLLOWING APPROPRIATE REMARKS ON THIS SUBJECT FROM THE ROME (Ga.) SOUTHERNER:

From the (Suffolk, Va.) Intelligencer.

SLAVES HIRING THEMSELVES OUT.—THE PRACTICE OF ALLOWING SLAVES TO GO AT LARGE AND ACT AS THOUGH THEY WERE FREE, IS ONE DECIDEDLY WRONG, AND SHOULD BE STOPPED.

THE CIVIL ATTENDING THIS PRACTICE ARE ABUNDANTLY PLIANT TO SUPPRESS THIS PRACTICE. LET THE JUDGES, MAGISTRATES AND POLICE BE ARRANGED AT THE BAR OF PUBLIC OPINION SHOULD THEY SHRINK FROM A FEARLESS DISCHARGE OF THEIR DUTY.

A. E. THOMAS.

From the Jackson Mississippian.

NEGROES HIRING THEIR OWN TIME—VIOLATION OF LAW.—In the recent case of the attempt of certain negroes belonging to General Miles to poison the family of their master, we learn that the prevailing incentive to do so, was the idea that the family would become slaves again. Those Northern fanatics care not for the happiness of the poor black, they seek to free them that they may make their miseries complete, by driving them from every species of employment and force them to seek the level of the brute.

The Southern planter is the friend of the black, and the true benevolent of his progeny.

G. W. L. SMITH.

From the (Jackson, Ga.) Southerner.

A NEW ATTACK UPON SLAVERY.—WE SEE IT ANNOUNCED THAT THE WHIG NEWSPAPER EDITOR HAS BEEN LECTURING BEFORE THE MECHANICS' SOCIETY AT MACON.

IT IS SAID HE MAINTAINS THE DIGNITY OF LABOR, AND OPPOSES THE MAINTENANCE OF NEGRO MECHANICS IN A MASTERLY MANNER, MAINTAINING THAT IT IS DENTRIMENTAL ALIKE TO PUBLIC AND INDIVIDUAL INTEREST.

WE REGARD THIS AS CERTAINLY THE INTEREST OF THE SOUTH TO BECOME AN INDEPENDENT OF THE NORTH AS POSSIBLE AND THIS INDEPENDENCE SHOULD EXTEND EVEN TO OUR COMMON LABORERS.

WE ARE AT A LOSS TO UNDERSTAND THE POLICY OF THOSE WHO RAISE A HUE AND CRY AGAINST THE WILMETT PROVISO AND IN THE NEXT BREATH CONTEND FOR EXCLUDING OUR SLAVES FROM THE MOST PROFITABLE OCCUPATIONS, MERELY TO KEEP THEM IN LUCRATIVE PLACES FOR NORTHERN LABORERS.

WE CONSIDER THAT ANY LEGISLATIVE RESTRICTION ON THIS SUBJECT WOULD NOT ONLY BE UNJUST, BUT UNWISE.

WE CLIP THE FOLLOWING APPROPRIATE REMARKS ON THIS SUBJECT FROM THE ROME (Ga.) SOUTHERNER:

From the (Hamburg, S. C.) Republican.

WE HAVE BEEN NOT A LITTLE SURPRISED OF LATE TO SEE THAT A NUMBER OF OUR SOUTHERN CONTEMPORARIES HAD BEEN DRAWN OUT IN OPPOSITION TO THE EMPLOYMENT OF SLAVE LABOR IN OUR FACTORIES, OR INDEED TO THEIR EMPLOYMENT IN ANY OF THE MECHANICAL BRANCHES. IT APPEARS TO US THAT SLAVE LABOR OUGHT TO BE EMPLOYED IN EVERY BRANCH OF BUSINESS IN WHICH THE OWNER MAY FIND IT PROFITABLE TO EMPLOY THEM, AND THAT NO RESTRICTION WHATSOEVER SHOULD BE IMPOSED BY LEGISLATION. IT IS CERTAINLY THE INTEREST OF THE SOUTH TO BECOME AN INDEPENDENT OF THE NORTH AS POSSIBLE AND THIS INDEPENDENCE SHOULD EXTEND EVEN TO OUR COMMON LABORERS.

WE ARE AT A LOSS TO UNDERSTAND THE POLICY OF THOSE WHO RAISE A HUE AND CRY AGAINST THE WILMETT PROVISO AND IN THE NEXT BREATH CONTEND FOR EXCLUDING OUR SLAVES FROM THE MOST PROFITABLE OCCUPATIONS, MERELY TO KEEP THEM IN LUCRATIVE PLACES FOR NORTHERN LABORERS.

WE CONSIDER THAT ANY LEGISLATIVE RESTRICTION ON THIS SUBJECT WOULD NOT ONLY BE UNJUST, BUT UNWISE.

WE CLIP THE FOLLOWING APPROPRIATE REMARKS ON THIS SUBJECT FROM THE ROME (Ga.) SOUTHERNER:

From the (Suffolk, Va.) Intelligencer.

SLAVES HIRING THEMSELVES OUT.—THE PRACTICE OF ALLOWING SLAVES TO GO AT LARGE AND ACT AS THOUGH THEY WERE FREE, IS ONE DECIDEDLY WRONG, AND SHOULD BE STOPPED.

THE CIVIL ATTENDING THIS PRACTICE ARE ABUNDANTLY PLIANT TO SUPPRESS THIS PRACTICE. LET THE JUDGES, MAGISTRATES AND POLICE BE ARRANGED AT THE BAR OF PUBLIC OPINION SHOULD THEY SHRINK FROM A FEARLESS DISCHARGE OF THEIR DUTY.

A. E. THOMAS.

From the Jackson Mississippian.

NEGROES HIRING THEIR OWN TIME—VIOLATION OF LAW.—In the recent case of the attempt of certain negroes belonging to General Miles to poison the family of their master, we learn that the prevailing incentive to do so, was the idea that the family would become slaves again. Those Northern fanatics care not for the happiness of the poor black, they seek to free them that they may make their miseries complete, by driving them from every species of employment and force them to seek the level of the brute.

The Southern planter is the friend of the black, and the true benevolent of his progeny.

G. W. L. SMITH.

From the (Jackson, Ga.) Southerner.

A NEW ATTACK UPON SLAVERY.—WE SEE IT ANNOUNCED THAT THE WHIG NEWSPAPER EDITOR HAS BEEN LECTURING BEFORE THE MECHANICS' SOCIETY AT MACON.

IT IS SAID HE MAINTAINS THE DIGNITY OF LABOR, AND OPPOSES THE MAINTENANCE OF NEGRO MECHANICS IN A MASTERLY MANNER, MAINTAINING THAT IT IS DENTRIMENTAL ALIKE TO PUBLIC AND INDIVIDUAL INTEREST.

WE REGARD THIS AS CERTAINLY THE INTEREST OF THE SOUTH TO BECOME AN INDEPENDENT OF THE NORTH AS POSSIBLE AND THIS INDEPENDENCE SHOULD EXTEND EVEN TO OUR COMMON LABORERS.

WE ARE AT A LOSS TO UNDERSTAND THE POLICY OF THOSE WHO RAISE A HUE AND CRY AGAINST THE WILMETT PROVISO AND IN THE NEXT BREATH CONTEND FOR EXCLUDING OUR SLAVES FROM THE MOST PROFITABLE OCCUPATIONS, MERELY TO KEEP THEM IN LUCRATIVE PLACES FOR NORTHERN LABORERS.

WE CONSIDER THAT ANY LEGISLATIVE RESTRICTION ON THIS SUBJECT WOULD NOT ONLY BE UNJUST, BUT UNWISE.

WE CLIP THE FOLLOWING APPROPRIATE REMARKS ON THIS SUBJECT FROM THE ROME (Ga.) SOUTHERNER:

From the (Hamburg, S. C.) Republican.

WE HAVE BEEN NOT A LITTLE SURPRISED OF LATE TO SEE THAT A NUMBER OF OUR SOUTHERN CONTEMPORARIES HAD BEEN DRAWN OUT IN OPPOSITION TO THE EMPLOYMENT OF SLAVE LABOR IN OUR FACTORIES, OR INDEED TO THEIR EMPLOYMENT IN ANY OF THE MECHANICAL BRANCHES. IT APPEARS TO US THAT SLAVE LABOR OUGHT TO BE EMPLOYED IN EVERY BRANCH OF BUSINESS IN WHICH THE OWNER MAY FIND IT PROFITABLE TO EMPLOY THEM, AND THAT NO RESTRICTION WHATSOEVER SHOULD BE IMPOSED BY LEGISLATION. IT IS CERTAINLY THE INTEREST OF THE SOUTH TO BECOME AN INDEPENDENT OF THE NORTH AS POSSIBLE AND THIS INDEPENDENCE SHOULD EXTEND EVEN TO OUR COMMON LABORERS.

WE ARE AT A LOSS TO UNDERSTAND THE POLICY OF THOSE WHO RAISE A HUE AND CRY AGAINST THE WILMETT PROVISO AND IN THE NEXT BREATH CONTEND FOR EXCLUDING OUR SLAVES FROM THE MOST PROFITABLE OCCUPATIONS, MERELY TO KEEP THEM IN LUCRATIVE PLACES FOR NORTHERN LABORERS.

WE CONSIDER THAT ANY LEGISLATIVE RESTRICTION ON THIS SUBJECT WOULD NOT ONLY BE UNJUST, BUT UNWISE.

WE CLIP THE FOLLOWING APPROPRIATE REMARKS ON THIS SUBJECT FROM THE ROME (Ga.) SOUTHERNER:

From the (Suffolk, Va.) Intelligencer.

SLAVES HIRING THEMSELVES OUT.—THE PRACTICE OF ALLOWING SLAVES TO GO AT LARGE AND ACT AS THOUGH THEY WERE FREE, IS ONE DECIDEDLY WRONG, AND SHOULD BE STOPPED.

THE CIVIL ATTENDING THIS PRACTICE ARE ABUNDANTLY PLIANT TO SUPPRESS THIS PRACTICE. LET THE JUDGES, MAGISTRATES AND POLICE BE ARRANGED AT THE BAR OF PUBLIC OPINION SHOULD THEY SHRINK FROM A FEARLESS DISCHARGE OF THEIR DUTY.

A. E. THOMAS.

From the Jackson Mississippian.

NEGROES HIRING THEIR OWN TIME—VIOLATION OF LAW.—In the recent case of the attempt of certain negroes belonging to General Miles to poison the family of their master, we learn that the prevailing incentive to do so, was the idea that the family would become slaves again. Those Northern fanatics care not for the happiness of the poor black, they seek to free them that they may make their miseries complete, by driving them from every species of employment and force them to seek the level of the brute.

The Southern planter is the friend of the black, and the true benevolent of his progeny.

G. W. L. SMITH.

From the (Jackson, Ga.) Southerner.

A NEW ATTACK UPON SLAVERY.—WE SEE IT ANNOUNCED THAT THE WHIG NEWSPAPER EDITOR HAS BEEN LECTURING BEFORE THE MECHANICS' SOCIETY AT MACON.

IT IS SAID HE MAINTAINS THE DIGNITY OF LABOR, AND OPPOSES THE MAINTENANCE OF NEGRO MECHANICS IN A MASTERLY MANNER, MAINTAINING THAT IT IS DENTRIMENTAL ALIKE TO PUBLIC AND INDIVIDUAL INTEREST.

WE REGARD THIS AS CERTAINLY THE INTEREST OF THE SOUTH TO BECOME AN INDEPENDENT OF THE NORTH AS POSSIBLE AND THIS INDEPENDENCE SHOULD EXTEND EVEN TO OUR COMMON LABORERS.

WE ARE AT A LOSS TO UNDERSTAND THE POLICY OF THOSE WHO RAISE A HUE AND CRY AGAINST THE WILMETT PROVISO AND IN THE NEXT BREATH CONTEND FOR EXCLUDING OUR SLAVES FROM THE MOST PROFITABLE OCCUPATIONS, MERELY TO KEEP THEM IN LUCRATIVE PLACES FOR NORTHERN LABORERS.

WE CONSIDER THAT ANY LEGISLATIVE RESTRICTION ON THIS SUBJECT WOULD NOT ONLY BE UNJUST, BUT UNWISE.

WE CLIP THE FOLLOWING APPROPRIATE REMARKS ON THIS SUBJECT FROM THE ROME (Ga.) SOUTHERNER:

From the (Hamburg, S. C.) Republican.

## NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY STANDARD.

78

On motion of C. S. S. Griffing, it was voted, That a Committee be appointed to prepare an Address to the Young People of Ohio, explanatory of the principles and purposes set forth in the preamble and resolutions numbered 1; and Parker Pillsbury, James Barnaby, Oliver Johnson, and J. Elizabeth Jones were appointed said Committee.

PARKER PILLSBURY then made a brief, but most thrilling Address, congratulating the Convention upon the harmony of its proceedings, and urging its members to fidelity and perseverance in the high moral position they had assumed.

SARAH COATES also spoke briefly, and in language which, appropriate as it was to the parting hour, excited the deepest and holiest feelings of the immense throng that filled every part of the tent.

After a few words from the President, expressive of the joy and satisfaction which the proceedings of the Convention had awakened in his mind, and exhorting the members to fidelity in the performance of their duties to the slave at home, the Convention adjourned sine die.

OLIVER JOHNSON, Pres't.

RACHEL W. THOMAS, *{ Secretaries.*MOSES TOWNSEND, *{*

RESOLUTIONS.

[For preamble and resolutions numbered 1. see Address in subsequent column.]

II. Whereas, It is professedly a fundamental principle in this Republic that the government shall be of the majority; and

Whereas, Each voter unites in himself, as a supreme sovereign, all the Legislative, Judicial and Executive power, holding his elected or appointed agents bound to administer the government in accordance with his views, and not their own; and

Whereas, The United States Constitution is the book of instructions from the voter, by which his agents are to be governed in all their official conduct; and

Whereas, Whatever are perpetrated under the authority and protection of the government, are perpetrated by the individual voters; therefore

Resolved, That all the Rapes, Robberies and Murders inflicted upon the 3,000,000 of unprotected slaves, under the authority and defence of the government, are inflicted by each and every individual voter, and he should be held as much responsible at the bar of justice and humanity, as if he himself had personally committed these wrongs upon the most eminent white citizens, male or female, who enjoy the full protection of the country.

III. Resolved, That Whigs, Democrats, Free Soilers, and all voters under the United States Constitution, *must necessarily* pledge themselves to their slaveholding confederates, and to one another—

1. That they will sustain the right to hold property in man, by allowing slaveholders political power in proportion to the number of their slaves.

2. That they will never secede nor defend the runaway slave from his master.

3. That they will defend the oppressor against the spoiled, the rasher against the victim.

4. That they will never exert their political power to abolish Slavery in the States.

5. That they will hold every slave responsible to their government, while they allow them no protection either in their rights or persons.

6. That they will sanction and defend violations of the rights of Property, Liberty and Life by slaveholders which they will punish with the dungeon or with death when committed by non-slaveholders.

7. That they will regard as crimes worthy of death in slaves, what in their owners they honor and applaud as the highest virtues.

8. That while the testimony of the slave shall never be admitted against his master, *there will be* full credence *in the testimony of the master against his slave.*

9. That they sanction and will help to execute every slave law in every State.

10. That there is not and never shall be one spot of "Free Soil" under their jurisdiction on which the slave may stand secure against the claim of his master.

IV. That this Convention is full of joy at the declining state of American Religion, as seen in the absence of Revivals, the drooping condition of all the popular Churches, and the utter extinction of many of them; the small number of candidates for the ministry at the theological seminaries, and the frequency with which ministers escape from the sectarian pulpit into less mischievous and far more honest and laudable occupations. And we cannot but hope and pray that, as its terrible sacraments of the hearts, the hopes and happiness of millions of slaves, whose enslavement it has so long sanctified by its fellowship, *co-sleepers and players, snail end, and it shall sink to a speedy and ignominious grave,* that then it shall be followed by the coming of the kingdom of righteousness and peace, when man shall no more lift up the sword or the shackles against his fellow men, when a slave or slaveholder shall be no more known, but when, emphatically, "Every man in every face shall meet a brother and a friend."

V. Resolved, That while it must be recorded, to the disgrace of the town of Berlin, that it is the only place in the free States in which a faithful advocate of the slave's cause has encountered the martyrdom of a coat of tar and fathers, so also will it be recorded to its honor, that it was the place in which was held in peace and quietness the first great Convention of the Anti-Slavery Young Men and Women of Ohio; and that, in view of the great change of public opinion indicated by these facts, we are encouraged to persevere in our efforts for the regeneration and disenthralment of the whole land from the crimes and pollutions of Slavery.

VI. Resolved, That we uniformly express our gratitude to God, that our brother Marquis R. Robinson, who so nobly endured the martyrdom before alluded to, is this day with us not only in spirit but in person, and ready to endure with us the labors and the perils by which alone the chains of the Slave can be broken.

VII. Resolved, That, next to the living speaker, the Press is the most potent instrumentality for the promotion of a moral and philanthropic enterprise; that without this agency it is vain to expect that the public mind can be enlightened in regard to the evils of Slavery, and the people aroused to a sense of their duty to the bondman; and that this Convention heartily commends *The Anti-Slavery Bugle*, to the support of the Abolitionists of Ohio and the West, and would urge it upon them as a duty to adopt the most vigorous measures for extending its circulation.

VIII. Whereas, The American Anti-Slavery Society has authorized its General Agent for the region West of the Alleghanies to collect from all its friends One Dollar each, to be expended in the West; and

Whereas, The friends of the Society in the East, when applied to, have generally responded to the call; and

Whereas, It is of the utmost importance to our cause to keep as many agencies in the field as possible, not only in this State and Western Pennsylvania, but, if the means can be supplied, to extend our operations into Michigan and Northern Indiana; therefore

Resolved, That we will not permit ourselves to be exceeded in devotion to the cause by those living at a distance from the field of operations, but will cheerfully respond to the call upon us; and we urge every Abolitionist in the West to contribute, if in his power, at least One Dollar for this purpose.

IX. Resolved, That while we do not regard the unavoidable use of slave-grown produce as a violation of principle, we nevertheless believe that our decided preference should be given to the products of free labor wherever and whenever practicable; and that to refuse to do so, under such circumstances, does, in our opinion, countenance and sustain the slave power.

X. Resolved, That the unfeigned thanks of this Convention be given to those friends in Berlin whose generous and abundant hospitalities have done so much to make this occasion one never to be forgotten; and while we go on our way rejoicing at the glorious prospect before us, we leave with them our heartfelt wishes that their constant and unvaried kindness and attention to us may in no wise lose a full reward.

ADDRESS

To the Young People of Ohio, on the Formation of a Northern Republic.

At an overflowing Convention of Young People and others, held at Berlin, in Mahoning County, on the twenty-first, twenty-second and twenty-third of the present month, the following Preamble and Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The perpetuity and extension of the Slave system in the United States have been and still are the highest consideration of the Federal Government; and

WHEREAS, To accomplish these purposes, many millions of dollars have been extorted from the North and expended upon land for Slave States, or in the butchery and banishment of thousands of Indians from their homes, that their soil too, might be plundered for the same unhallowed design; and

WHEREAS, This nation, in all its political parties, and in all the leading denominations of religion, has sanctioned and sanctified these fearful atrocities, by accepting the spoils and extending over them the bloody shield of the American Constitution; and

WHEREAS, The political parties are all united in their determination to maintain this blood-stained and blood-soaked Union with tyrants and man-stealers; however bounded, or wherever Slavery may be extended; and

WHEREAS, The religious bodies and influences of the nation are equally true in their loyalty and allegiance to this Confederacy, so foul with many abominations to those

Resolved, That we, the Young Men and Women of Ohio, and elsewhere, in Convention assembled, deeply and solemnly abominated by the fearful degeneracy, the alarming disregard of justice, the entire prostration of national conscience under which such evils have been perpetrated, and earnestly desirous to save ourselves from the burden of taxation, ignominy and guilt under which the Northern States have so long suffered as a consequence of their unhappy alliance with Slavery and the South, we do, in the presence of our God, here build an altar to JUSTICE, LIBERTY and HUMANITY; and on this altar we consecrate ourselves to the great work of elevating Universal Man to the full enjoyment of all the rights for which his nature and constitution were formed: firmly resolved that in this work we will never tire until victory shall crown our labors or death release us from them.

And Resolved, 2d, That since our government has become thus destructive of the ends of Liberty, an engine of torture and Slavery to millions, compelling the entire people to be slaveholders or slaves, it has become our right and duty not to alter, but to abolish it.

And Resolved, 3d, That we stand like a rock in mid ocean, against the billows of hell which have beat in vain. Thus planted, we will be swift witnesses against every oppressor. And the light of a true life, consecrated to Justice, to Liberty, shall illuminate all the earth with the orbit of our virtue.

Political party and sectarian distinctions, as now exist, we should abjure forever. Whig, Democrat, Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist, or other sectarian names, should henceforth be obsolete, and blotted from every calendar under heaven, and hereafter regarded as the names of the grand instrumentality by which we have been held subservient to the slave power under the government and religion of the country.

To accomplish our purpose, we shall seek to change the popular sentiment by every lawful and proper means—associations formed, agents sent forth, the press with its thousand trumpet-tongues, these should be prominent among our instrumentalities. And whenever the wished-for period arrives that the people of Ohio can be brought to repentance of their league with thieves and robbers, we have the recorded declaration of the highest judicial tribunal in the land, that by refusing to elect Senators to Congress we sever the Union without a struggle.

For a consummation so glorious, who would not labor even unto death? And if we achieve no higher end, do at least, cleanse our own hands and garments from the blood of the slave. We say to the Southern oppressor: "Henceforward we stand for the spoliol against the spoiler, the victim against his brutal ravisher. From this time our cry is: 'No Union with Slavery nor Slaveholders.' Should we be summoned to 'suppress domestic insurrection' between you and your slaves, our swords shall never drink the blood of the bondman."

Who can doubt that if Northern men would thus dare sever the Union which binds this Confederacy together, all Heaven would wait to bless and ratify the deed!

Justice and Humanity, Reason and Conscience demand it. And yet they delay. They tremble at the consequences, though they would be the serenest smiles, the best bensons of Heaven.

Severed from that corpse of dissolving destruction at the South, and with a Northern Republic, with Free Soil indeed, with Free Labor indeed, and Free Men indeed, how glorious, how transcendently desirable should be our condition. Our enterprise and industry are even now without a parallel—our economy and temperament have not been exceeded. Join to these the inexhaustible resources of wealth which Nature has scattered on every hill, opened in every valley, and spread out on every plain and prairie between the two oceans, and how soon might we become the wonder of the world. We should sit Queen among the nations. Every wilderness should be made to blossom as the rose. Every desert should shout for joy. Over us the morning stars should sing together. We should be indeed a Land of Liberty, an asylum for all the oppressed, no matter in what language their doom might have been pronounced, or what complexion incompatible with freedom. Indian or an African slave might have burned upon them. Prosperity and Piety should sit smiling in our midst. Peace should waive her white banner above our heads, and Joy and Gladness crown us forever.

But even should none of these millennial glories attend such a triumph of Justice, still the duty of separation is not the less imperious. What though the day which saw our deep repenance should also witness all the woes that cowardice and cupidity have ever predicted? Still the *voluntas compunctus*, louder than the *timidus* of heaven demands that our covenant with death be disannulled, that our agreement with hell be abolished.

What though it should baptize the South deep in blood—what though smoking towns and desolated plantations should robe her in a pall black as the midnight of despair, still from Nature's depths and the deep heart of God, the command is "*Fiat justitia ruat caelum.*"

We are in no time nor need for enumerating the unbalanced demands of the slave power upon the Northern States. The history of the District of Columbia, of the purchase of Louisiana and Florida, of the slaughter of the Seminoles, of the seizure of Texas, of the Conquest of Mexico, fearful as that history is in all its dark detail, furnishes but a small part of them.

Nor has the North as yet made any bold and manly resistance. When the Annexation of Texas was first whispered in secret places, it was believed very often that the Abolitionists of that day break the slumber. More than ten years before its consummation, the eye of Garrison, the Pioneer of Freedom, anointed from the *temple of the accomplishment*, saw the inspiration of prophecy in older days, he predicted it with most unerring certainty and all the direful consequences which have attended it. But the Democracy answered, "It is thy servant a dog that he should do it?" and the Whig party cursed the prophet, in the name of all its gods.

But even should none of these millennial glories attend such a triumph of Justice, still the duty of separation is not the less imperious. What though the day which saw our deep repenance should also witness all the woes that cowardice and cupidity have ever predicted? Still the *voluntas compunctus*, louder than the *timidus* of heaven demands that our covenant with death be disannulled, that our agreement with hell be abolished.

What though it should baptize the South deep in blood—what though smoking towns and desolated plantations should robe her in a pall black as the midnight of despair, still from Nature's depths and the deep heart of God, the command is "*Fiat justitia ruat caelum.*"

What is the time nor need for enumerating the unbalanced demands of the slave power upon the Northern States. The history of the District of Columbia, of the purchase of Louisiana and Florida, of the slaughter of the Seminoles, of the seizure of Texas, of the Conquest of Mexico, fearful as that history is in all its dark detail, furnishes but a small part of them.

Nor has the North as yet made any bold and manly resistance. When the Annexation of Texas was first whispered in secret places, it was believed very often that the Abolitionists of that day break the slumber. More than ten years before its consummation, the eye of Garrison, the Pioneer of Freedom, anointed from the *temple of the accomplishment*, saw the inspiration of prophecy in older days, he predicted it with most unerring certainty and all the direful consequences which have attended it. But the Democracy answered, "It is thy servant a dog that he should do it?" and the Whig party cursed the prophet, in the name of all its gods.

But even should none of these millennial glories attend such a triumph of Justice, still the duty of separation is not the less imperious. What though the day which saw our deep repenance should also witness all the woes that cowardice and cupidity have ever predicted? Still the *voluntas compunctus*, louder than the *timidus* of heaven demands that our covenant with death be disannulled, that our agreement with hell be abolished.

What though it should baptize the South deep in blood—what though smoking towns and desolated plantations should robe her in a pall black as the midnight of despair, still from Nature's depths and the deep heart of God, the command is "*Fiat justitia ruat caelum.*"

We are in no time nor need for enumerating the unbalanced demands of the slave power upon the Northern States. The history of the District of Columbia, of the purchase of Louisiana and Florida, of the slaughter of the Seminoles, of the seizure of Texas, of the Conquest of Mexico, fearful as that history is in all its dark detail, furnishes but a small part of them.

Nor has the North as yet made any bold and manly resistance. When the Annexation of Texas was first whispered in secret places, it was believed very often that the Abolitionists of that day break the slumber. More than ten years before its consummation, the eye of Garrison, the Pioneer of Freedom, anointed from the *temple of the accomplishment*, saw the inspiration of prophecy in older days, he predicted it with most unerring certainty and all the direful consequences which have attended it. But the Democracy answered, "It is thy servant a dog that he should do it?" and the Whig party cursed the prophet, in the name of all its gods.

But even should none of these millennial glories attend such a triumph of Justice, still the duty of separation is not the less imperious. What though the day which saw our deep repenance should also witness all the woes that cowardice and cupidity have ever predicted? Still the *voluntas compunctus*, louder than the *timidus* of heaven demands that our covenant with death be disannulled, that our agreement with hell be abolished.

What though it should baptize the South deep in blood—what though smoking towns and desolated plantations should robe her in a pall black as the midnight of despair, still from Nature's depths and the deep heart of God, the command is "*Fiat justitia ruat caelum.*"

We are in no time nor need for enumerating the unbalanced demands of the slave power upon the Northern States. The history of the District of Columbia, of the purchase of Louisiana and Florida, of the slaughter of the Seminoles, of the seizure of Texas, of the Conquest of Mexico, fearful as that history is in all its dark detail, furnishes but a small part of them.

Nor has the North as yet made any bold and manly resistance. When the Annexation of Texas was first whispered in secret places, it was believed very often that the Abolitionists of that day break the slumber. More than ten years before its consummation, the eye of Garrison, the Pioneer of Freedom, anointed from the *temple of the accomplishment*, saw the inspiration of prophecy in older days, he predicted it with most unerring certainty and all the direful consequences which have attended it. But the Democracy answered, "It is thy servant a dog that he should do it?" and the Whig party cursed the prophet, in the name of all its gods.

But even should none of these millennial glories attend such a triumph of Justice, still the duty of separation is not the less imperious. What though the day which saw our deep repenance should also witness all the woes that cowardice and cupidity have ever predicted? Still the *voluntas compunctus*, louder than the *timidus* of heaven demands that our covenant with death be disannulled, that our agreement with hell be abolished.

What though it should baptize the South deep in blood—what though smoking towns and desolated plantations should robe her in a pall black as the midnight of despair, still from Nature's depths and the deep heart of God, the command is "*Fiat justitia ruat caelum.*"

We are in no time nor need for enumerating the unbalanced demands of the slave power upon the Northern States. The history of the District of Columbia, of the purchase of Louisiana and Florida, of the slaughter of the Seminoles, of the seizure of Texas, of the Conquest of Mexico, fearful as that history is in all its dark detail, furnishes but a small part of them.

Nor has the North as yet made any bold and manly resistance. When the Annexation of Texas was first whispered in secret places, it was believed very often that the Abolitionists of that day break the slumber. More than ten years before its consummation, the eye of Garrison, the Pioneer of Freedom, anointed from the *temple of the accomplishment*, saw the inspiration of prophecy in older days, he predicted it with most unerring certainty and all the direful consequences which have attended it. But the Democracy answered, "It is thy servant a dog that he should do it?" and the Whig party cursed the prophet, in the name of all its gods.

But even should none of these millennial glories attend such a triumph of Justice, still the duty of separation is not the less imperious. What though the day which saw our deep repenance should also witness all the woes that cowardice and cupidity have ever predicted? Still the *voluntas compunctus*, louder than the *timidus* of heaven demands that our covenant with death be disannulled, that our agreement with hell be abolished.

What though it should baptize the South deep in blood—what though smoking towns and desolated plantations should robe her in a pall black as the midnight of despair, still from Nature's depths and the deep heart of God, the command is "*Fiat justitia ruat caelum.*"

We are in no time nor need for enumerating the unbalanced demands of the slave power upon the Northern States. The history of the District of Columbia, of the purchase of Louisiana and Florida, of the slaughter of the Seminoles, of the seizure of Texas, of the Conquest of Mexico, fearful as that history is in all its dark detail, furnishes but a small part of them.

Nor has the North as yet made any bold and manly resistance. When the Annexation of Texas was first whispered in secret places, it was believed very often that the Abolitionists of that day break the slumber. More than ten years before its consummation, the eye of Garrison, the Pioneer of Freedom, anointed from the *temple of the accomplishment*, saw the inspiration of prophecy in older days, he predicted it with most unerring certainty and all the direful consequences which have attended it. But the Democracy answered, "It is thy servant a dog that he should do it?" and the Whig party cursed the prophet, in the name

state might make out of the treachery of ours, by taking precisely the same view of in the above extract of the Whig Ad-

vert.—The *Louisville (S. C.) Herald* of — The trial of this notorious individual at Spartanburg Court House next week, or Judge O'Neal. So much interest is in the result of this trial that the court will doubtless be a very large one, years may make of the evidence against the persons of his friends, leaving his own question, we think there can be but little to his guilt."

Slavery being such as is above described, the great end of its horrible system being, undeniably, the daily plunder of its victims of the fruits of their toil, to which and its other errors and outrages, however numerous and individually iniquitous, are but subsidiary, and it

vention for breaking up the criminal relation of the people of the free States to Slavery, to profer the produc-

tion of free labor, one would be led to suppose that among the earliest acts of the American Anti-Slavery Society, coming into existence under this Declaration,

would have been measures for the encouragement of free labor and the discouragement of its opposite. The

free acts of its members, its public fairs, its avoidance

from abroad, where abounds a higher light, and

where will rest a higher condemnation. Men, profes-

sioning an exalted morality, betray him into the commis-

sion of those actions. They tell him indeed that he is

wrong but their own participation proves, conclusively,

to him that they are not fully sincere in the declaration

of their regret for his error. To the slaveholder we

yet owe the long delayed debt of a consistent example.

This debt we should fully pay ere we intensely reproach

him for his great injury to humanity.

That no want either of courtesy or charity may be

attributed to me in the unavoidable use I make of the

*word steal*, in this discussion, it may be proper to say

that I do it in its broad decalogue sense—the taking

from another of property belonging to him, without im-

plying a felonious intention. I agree fully with Tho-

m's Hood and give all parties the benefit of the senti-

ment, that

"Evil is wrought from want of thought,

As well as want of heart."

ALPHA.

Habecas Corpus.

MR. GAY:—I observe that E. Q. says that while

he would recommend that there be a party established

for the purpose of breaking up Slavery throughout the

Country, yet under our Constitution, it would be a

wrong act. May I ask him, through you, whether if

South Carolina and Georgia, and the other slave States

agreed when they adopted that Constitution that every

person, without distinction, color, sex, or claim, should

have a right to his life, his liberty, and the products of

his labor, and agreed, when they adopted the Clause, that

"The privilege of the writ of Habeas Corpus should not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion might require it," without excluding any within

its embrace, and that that Clause should be the Supreme

Law of the land, anything in the Laws or Constitu-

tions of any one of the States to the contrary notwithstanding, it should now be considered wrong to

make these States fulfill their agreement? or, does he

hold, because they have been allowed to do as they

pleased so long, they are to be allowed to go on and

violate any distinctive principle which really makes

this government a free government. Does he hold that

possession, not only gives the nine points, but the whole

in law?

When it was generally understood that Slavery was a

curse to be got rid of as soon as possible, there was

some excuse for waiting the action of these States; but

now they have changed their tune, and call it a blessing,

to be continued throughout endless ages. It cannot

but be thought not only justifiable, but a duty incumbent

on the executive, and the people of the country

to see that the principles in the enforcement

of that writ be fully carried into effect, not only for the

slave's safety, but for the safety of every individual

in the country, as well in his religious as political rela-

tions, for both stand on principles alike embodied in the

Constitution. If a State can disregard one set of prin-

ciples, she can disregard the other.—G. W. F. M.

General Intelligence.

LIBERAL BEQUESTS.—The following generous legacies

were left by Miss Elizabeth Demilt, an aged and very

respectable woman who died recently in this city. It is a

noticeable fact that they were all given to charitable and

literary institutions, and not one for a sectarian purpose,

or to add to the pious hoardings of wealthy churches:

General Society of Me- Bloomington Asylum, \$5,000

chanics and Trades, \$5,000

—, \$5,000. Hospital Society, ... 2,000

For the Dental Library 5,000

for Improvement in

Institution for the Blind, 5,000

for Dof & Dumb, 5,000

Home of the Friends, 3,000

Colored Orphans' Assn., 5,000

Society for Poor Widows

with small Children, 5,000

Historical Society, ... 5,000

New York Library, 5,000

Mercantile Library Ass't, 8,000

Orphan Asylum, 3,000

New York Hospital, 5,000

Total, ..... \$32,000

Banaway Slaves.—From fifteen to twenty slaves made

their escape from Northampton county, Virginia, on Mon-

day last, in an open boat. On Tuesday morning they were

seen making their way towards Hog Island.

They succeeded in reaching the ocean, and were overtaken

by a storm off Chincoteague Shoals, where they were taken

by their pursuers. We learn they were brought to Norfolk

last evening by the steamer Coffee, and confined in jail

Daily (Va.) Transcript.

A Telegraphic Dispatch to the Daily papers, dated Wash-

ington, Oct. 28, P. M. says:—The President of the United

States and the Hon. Wm. B. Franklin, Secretary of the

Navy, will leave this day for Baltimore on Thursday the

11th inst. and return next morning for Philadelphia, ar-

riving there Friday the 15th inst. and arrive in New

York about 3 o'clock on that day, and again return to the

Capital on Thursday the 18th inst.

Miss Frederika Bremer, the Swedish authoress, has ar-

rived in this city and taken lodgings at the Astor House.

The Installation of Rev. SAMUEL OGDEN, late of the

Westminster Church, Providence, R. I. over the Church of the Messiah in Broadway, took place on Wednesday

evening of last week.

More forcible than elegant.—Bishop Chase, says an ex-

ample, told his congregation a short time since, in a

change paper, that there were among his female

auditors, corset-boards sufficient to shingle a hog-peen."

A Clerical Suit.—Rev. Joy H. Fairchild, of the Payson

Church, South Boston, has commenced an action in the

Supreme Judicial Court, against Rev. Nehemiah Adams,

D. D. of the Essex St. Church, Boston, for libel and slander,

suing for damages in \$10,000.

Punished.—Anthony, a colored man, in the service of

Joe B. Bragg, was ordered 10 lashes for using insulting

and provoking language to J. W. Hill. Mr. Hill hit his

son, and interposed, remonstrating, that he did not

hit his master.—"I sell a man," says the Slaveholder,

"if I can sell the product of his labor." "I sell a man,"

says the buyer, in the expressive language

of his conduct, "here is your money."

There is a time-honored maxim in law and morals,

which belongs neither less nor more to this, than to

the other matter is, of course, satisfactory.

We will accept our thanks for his prompt re-

monstrance. We exchange with the paper referred

to in the first paragraph of this column.

On his prayer for deliverance from tempta-

tion we hope, make a special exception for the

to, if he must be tempted a second time.

A review of the subject from

line would be appropriate and telling.

box is forwarded according to order.—

not, plausibly—will reply further in person

appointed.

Communications.

For the Standard.

Slave-labor Products.

NO. 1.

Verdict assembled in the City of Philadel-

phia in favor of the American Anti-Slavery Society, in its

declaration of Sentiments, bearing date the

December, A. D. 1833, presented to the world

and solemn convictions and determinations :

for whose emancipation we are striving—on

the present time, at least one-sixth part of

men—are recognized by the law and treated

as chattels, as brute beasts; are plundered daily

of their toll without redress; really

constitutional not legal protection from li-

beration and murderous outrages upon their persons;

only torn asunder—the tender babe from the

frantic mother—the heart-broken wife from

her tyrannical husband—at the caprice or pleasure of

irrational tyrants. For the crime of having a black

skin, they suffer the pangs of hunger, the infi-

gencies, and the ignominy of brutal servitude—

and in heathenish darkness by laws expressi-

ve to make their instruction a criminal offence."

Assent that no man has a right to enslave

his brother; to hold or acknowledge him, for

as a piece of merchandise; to keep back

his fraud, or to brutalize his mind by denying

them of intellectual, social, and moral improve-

ment; to enjoy Liberty is inalienable. To invade

the prerogative of Jehovah. Every man

